

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

{ NO. 4,548.

THE MERCURY
published every Saturday morning, by
J. H. BARBER & SON,
No. 123 Thames Street.
Opposite the Newport Female Seminary.

TERMS—Two DOLLARS per annum, or \$1 75.
If payment is made strictly in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS NOT exceeding a square
inches three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be
charged for each subsequent insertion,—with a
one deduction to those advertising by the year.
No paper discontinued (unless at the discre-
tion of the Proprietors) until arrears are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

| JUNE, | SUN. | SUN. | MON. | TUES. | WEDNESDAY, | THURSDAY, | FRI. | SUN. | MON. | TUES. | WEDNESDAY, | THURSDAY, | FRI. |
|------------|-------|------|-------|-------|------------|-----------|------|-------|------|-------|------------|-----------|------|
| 1849. | rises | sets | sets | sets | sets | sets | sets | rises | sets | sets | sets | sets | sets |
| SATURDAY, | 4 28 | 7 32 | 10 7 | 11 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| SUNDAY, | 4 28 | 7 32 | 10 46 | 11 32 | | | | | | | | | |
| MONDAY, | 4 28 | 7 32 | 11 29 | morn. | | | | | | | | | |
| TUESDAY, | 4 28 | 7 32 | 11 52 | 0 41 | | | | | | | | | |
| WEDNESDAY, | 4 29 | 7 31 | morn | 1 30 | | | | | | | | | |
| THURSDAY, | 4 29 | 7 31 | 0 21 | 2 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| FRIDAY, | 4 29 | 7 31 | 0 51 | 2 53 | | | | | | | | | |

Moon's 1st qu., 27th day, 5th hour, 57m morn.

THE

EMPIREUM.

William Newton's

SPACIOUS

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,

Old stand, (formerly 150) No. 98 and 100

Thames-street, new number, opposite Ham-

mond's Block.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN EXTENSIVE

—STOCK OF—

Choice Teas, Foreign Fruit, Wines,

Segars and Groceries,

Selected expressly for FAMILY USE, which

are offered for sale in quantities to suit pur-

chasers at the very LOWEST prices.

Goods sent to any part of the town free o

expense.

[Feb. 17.]

House To Let for Summer Resi-

dence.

THE subscriber will let his

house, furnished, for the sea-

son. Said house is situated

on Touro street, and contains

13 rooms, besides a good basement cellar,

garden, &c. Possession will be given

the first of July or sooner if desired. Apply to

M. HALL or W. H. CRANSTON.

Newport, March 10.—tf.

Babbitt's Shaving Powder

IS beyond comparison, the most effectual and

recherche preparation ever devised, for the pur-

pose of removing the beard from the "human

babe divine." There is a something about this

admirable article that commends it very favorably

to all who have tested it.

R. J. TAYLOR, Agent for Newport.

April 21.

BEDSTEADS.

A LARGE LOT of French Windlass Screw

BEDSTEADS, a variety of patterns, just

received from New York, on consignment to

W. F. & A. BARKER,

—DEALERS IN—

FURNITURE, FEATHERS, BEDS & MATTRESSES,

WOOD & WILLOW WARE, BIRD CAGES, BRUSHES,

BROOMS & MATTS, TRUNKS, VALICES,

CARPET BAGS, &C. &C.

UP A fresh supply of Goods just received at

Nos. 135 & 139 (new numbers) T. mcs street.

BEDS, MATTRESSES & CUSHIONS manu-

factured to order.

Newport, April 21, 1848.—tf.

FOR SALE,

ALL the LAND late belonging to Nathan Stan-

ton, situated near the Wind Mills, containing

about 23 acres. Those wishing to purchase will

call at No. 10 Market square.

GILBERT STANTON, Assignees

JOB F. STANTON, President of the Senate.

Newport, April 7, 1849.—tf.

BONNETS! Bonnets

A new and beautiful assort-

ment of STRAW BONNETS,

for sale cheap at No.

261 Thames street,

by A. SHERMAN.

Newport, May 12.

Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, for

SPRING, 1849,

THE subscriber would inform his

friends and the public in general, that he has just received his Spring assort-

ment of HATS and CAPS, from New

York and Boston, which for beauty of style and

finish, cannot be surpassed if equalled, in this

town or State. Also, children's Caps of more

than twenty different patterns, all of which will

be sold on the most reasonable terms.

JACOB WEAVER,

Late PARKER & WEAVER,

Newport, April 7.—3m.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING of Plain and figured Mouss, de

Laines, Ginghams, Linen Lustres, Prints,

Mantilla Silks, Fringes, Bonnet Rib-

bons, &c. &c., at No. 85 Thames street.

March 31.] JAMES H. HAMMETT.

BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES!!

Good assortment, very cheap, just received,

and for sale at the Confectionery, Fancy

Goods, Toy & Variety Store, corner of Thames

& Frank streets, by

STACY.

[BY AUTHORITY.]
Laws of the United States,
PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF
THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 41.]

AN ACT requiring all moneys receivable from customs and from all other sources to be paid immediately into the treasury without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the gross amount of all duties received from customs, from the sales of public lands, and from all miscellaneous sources, for the use of the United States, shall be paid by the officer or agent receiving the same into the treasury of the United States at as early a day as practicable, without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claim of any description whatever: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the existing laws regulating the collection of the revenues of the Post Office Department.

See 3. And be it further enacted, That so much money as may be necessary for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties and allowances which are or may be authorized and payable after the day aforesaid, be and the same are hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of that department, according to the laws authorizing said debentures or drawbacks, bounties and allowances: Provided, That the collectors of the customs shall be disbursing agents to pay the aforesaid debentures, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances; and that all debenture certificates issued according to law shall be received in payment of dues at the custom-house where the same has been issued, the laws regulating drawbacks having been compiled with.

See 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to Congress at the commencement of the next regular session, estimates of appropriations which may be required to provide for the expense of collecting the revenue from customs, and also from the public lands, for the second half of the next fiscal year, and separate estimates for the said purpose for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, and similar estimates from year to year thereafter.

See 4. And be it further enacted, That so much money as may be necessary to pay the expenses of collections referred to in the next preceding section, including the first half of the next fiscal year, and until specific appropriations for the objects shall be made by Congress, be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, to be expended after the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, under the direction of the Secretary thereof, conformably to law and regulation: Provided, That the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs shall not thereafter exceed the sum of one million five hundred and sixty thousand dollars per annum, together with such sums as under the law are paid into the treasury for drayage, cartage, labor, and storage, and in proportion for a less time.

See 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next all imports subject to duty and wherein the duties are not paid when assessed, shall be deposited in the public warehouse, from whence they may be taken out for immediate exportation under the provisions of that act, at any time within two years, and on payment of the duties may be withdrawn for consumption within the United States at any time within one year; but no goods subject to duty shall be hereafter entered for drawback, or exported for drawback, after they are withdrawn from the custody of the officers of the customs: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained is intended to modify the laws relating to export of goods to Canada or Chihuahua, if the goods when entered for export are immediately taken out of the United States, nor is it intended hereby to modify the laws in relation to pickled fish or refined sugar.

See 6. And be it further enacted, That the Solicitor of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall require from all collectors, and surveyors acting as collectors, new bonds with sufficient securities, for such sum and in such form as shall be prescribed by said Secretary. The said new bonds to be taken before the day fixed for this act to take effect.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALIAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved March 3, 1849.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC.—No. 44.]

AN ACT to settle the title to certain tracts of land in the State of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each and every owner of a Spanish or French land claim, or any part thereof, in the State of Arkansas, which was submitted for adjudication to the superior court of the late Territory of Arkansas, and by that court confirmed, being a bona fide subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, is hereby authorized to enter, within one year from the passage of this act, the land covered by said claim, or less quantity thereof, to be embraced in any legal subdivision, at the minimum price, under such regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall prescribe: Provided, however, That the owner aforesaid shall be an occupant or cultivator of the said custom-houses during the period aforesaid.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALIAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved March 3, 1849.

TO LET

THE valuable estate No. 148 Thames street. The store has been recently enlarged and modernized, and as a business location is not surpassed by any in Newport. The tenement is roomy and convenient—there is a good cellar and well of water, and a large garden, containing some valuable fruit trees. For terms apply to WILLIAM HUNTER

Newport, Aug. 5.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has moved his Soap and Candle establishment from the Stone Building on Broad street, to the building on SHERMAN street, formerly the old meeting house, fitted up and used for a short time as a Soap House, by Sanford Bell, —where he has on hand

Hard and Soft Soap, Mould and Dip Candles, &c.,

of equal quality to any made in this State or elsewhere.

Store keepers furnished at the lowest prices and sent to them free of expense.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1849.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THEAILS.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, with 60 passengers, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, bringing her dates of the 7th, London of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th, being 7 days later.

ENGLAND.—In Parliament, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on the 14th inst., he would bring forward a motion respecting the late events in Canada, Lord John Russell having given a pledge that in the meantime nothing should be done to prejudice the present position of the rebellion losses.

The conduct of the American government in reference to the expedition to be sent in search of Sir John Franklin, has been alluded to in Parliament in very flattering terms.

The cholera has reappeared in London, the coroner at Middlesex Hospital having held three inquests in one day upon persons who died with it.

In Ireland, although there is no just grounds for positive alarm, yet there are unmistakable evidences of the existence of the fatal disease in the growing potato crop, and especially in the vicinity of Dublin.

Lord Clarendon has officially announced that the sentence of death passed on the state prisoners in Ireland had been commuted to transportation for life.

The whole of the western provinces in Ireland are represented as in the most deplorable condition; society is utterly disorganized.

THE CONTINENT.—Affairs on the Continent had undergone no important change during the week preceding the departure of the America, though the events had been neither few nor trifling.

In France a new Cabinet has been formed by the coalition of Odillon Barrot and Dufaure. The new ministry is the same as the old, Dufaure takes the department as minister of the interior; M. Tocqueville of Foreign Affairs, and M. Langounis of Commerce. Both Bedeau and Remusat refused to accept the department of Foreign Affairs, in consequence of the complicated difficulties of the India question. Much surprise was excited by the omission of Marshal Bugeaud from the list. The Paris papers generally express disapproval of the compromise, and predict its failure. The Red Republicans are especially violent in denouncing the new ministry.

The message of the President of the French Republic, to the Legislative Assembly, was published in the Paris papers of Tuesday. It is composed upon the American and not upon the European model, and fills four columns of the European Times.

Lesses' idea of conquering the Romans into affection for France, has not yet been realized, and he has returned to Paris for further instructions. Some accounts say that he was recalled, and that the same messenger carried positive instructions to Gen Oudinot to reduce the Eternal city to subjection, at all hazards, and that, having moved his army close to the city, he would commence the attack with an army of 25,000 men, on the 30th of May.

The Paris Journal of Thursday furnish intelligence from Rome to the 2d inst., up to which date hostilities had not commenced though Gen. Oudinot denounced the armistice on the 1st.

The Romans have announced firm resolution to defend, to the death, the expected assault of the French, and it is stated that they have an efficient force of \$0,000.

The Pope still persists in demanding the unqualified renewal of his powers as a temporal ruler, and thus the triumvirate, backed by the people, declare they will never cede. There is at the bottom of every heart, says Maxini, a determination, the most profound, to accomplish the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, all bear the same hatred of the government of Priests, under whatever form it may be presented. We shall fight to the last against all projects of a restoration.

THE FRANKFORT PARLIAMENT has transferred its sessions to St. Gall. Its influence will be exercised to form a Republic after the French model, to be composed of Baden, Wurtemburg, Rhenish, Bavaria, &c.

GERMANY.—The Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony have promulgated a new Constitution for Germany, in which the principle of universal suffrage is recognized. In the present, as in the previous attempt to form a union of the German states, the King of Prussia is made the prominent head. Austria is excluded from the present arrangement, but the assent of the other States is invited. Very little confidence is felt in the present attempt to combine the several States under one supreme head. It is hoped it will prove more fortunate than the last.

In HUNGARY, the war presents no new features, and since the fall of Buda into the hands of the Hungarians, no event has occurred calculated to have a permanent influence on the result of the struggle, though the Hungarians have achieved farther, and in some respects, important victories. There is evidence that the contestants are concentrating their forces, and accounts of a tremendous battle are every day looked for.

The latest intelligence from Venice left the Austrians, under Marshal Radetski, on the eve of bombarding that city, which was closely invested on all sides.

The report so constantly repeated, that the war between the Dukes and Prussians is speedily to end, has been renewed, but we can see no reliable evidence of the fact. Hostilities still continue in the neighborhood of Aarhaus, and the Danish blockade is rigidly enforced.

The Overland Mail from India had arrived in London, with Calcutta dated to the 10th of April, and Bombay May 1st.—The mail brings no later intelligence from China, which is anxiously looked for.—All is quiet in the Punjab, and steps have been taken to organize British local authority there. Sir Charles Napier's arrival at Cibutia is announced.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

Accounts in the New Orleans Bulletin of the 14th state that there were no limits to the gold region. The recent discoveries prove that it exists south of Santa Barbara and down to Lower California.—There were at San Francisco over fifty vessels of all nations, from a large number of which the crews had deserted, and would not return for \$100 per month. The U. S. ship *Warren* arrived on the 30th of April, and 600 of the crew deserted the next day. The Crescent City brings three mails from California. Col. Hughes, has been successful beyond all expectation in the survey of a road for a route to Panama. The greatest grade was only twenty feet per mile, and on the Pacific side the work will commence immediately. The Isthmus was clear of passengers and the health of Panama good. Col. Hughes says that besides the gold in the Crescent, two millions had crossed the Isthmus during the month of May, a portion of which only was from California, the residue being from the South. Sinclair, who died of the cholera on board the Crescent City, had \$100,000 worth of gold dust; his wife and family were with him. He retained his sences to the last, and made his will.

About 30,000 Mexicans were en route for California, in well-organized parties; trouble was anticipated in case Gen. Smith attempted to prevent their digging for gold. So far, his proclamation had been utterly disregarded.

The steamer *Falcon* is to be added to the line of Pacific steamers, so that a steamer will leave Panama and San Francisco every fifteen days.

The California, through untiring exertions of Capt. Forbes, succeeded in leaving San Francisco on the 1st of May; from the 26th March up to the day of sailing Capt. Forbes was constantly engaged in endeavoring to procure a crew, his former one having deserted immediately on the arrival of the vessel. In order to obtain men, he had to pay whatever wages were demanded.

SPAKS FOR HIMSELF.—It was recently stated that Richard Boylston, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected editors and printers in the country, had received a legacy of \$40,000. In reference to this statement, and to the well merited tribute of the press, to his industry for many years, he thus speaks in the last number of his paper, the Farmer's Cabinet:

"Some of our contemporaries, in noticing an instance of 'a printer in luck,' from our having recently had an inheritance befall upon us, from the death of an aged relative—rather overrate it—but in so doing, in their kind exuberance, devise to us a *worth*, which, if merited and possessed, would be of more intrinsic value than 'forty thousand' legacies. May they all devise to themselves an inheritance of enduring substance that can never fade away."

A DECISION AT LAST.

We have hereto given the decisions of the several state Courts upon a question which arose at Syracuse, in a suit against the post master, for detaining a newspaper under a charge of letter postage. The facts are that a newspaper, bearing the initials of a friend, reached the office, directed to a young lady residing in the family of the plaintiff (Chas. T. Hicks,) on which the post master deemed it his duty to charge letter postage.—The plaintiff demanded the paper, and tendered thereto for the newspaper postage, one cent, which was refused. On this the suit was commenced against the post master, Mr. Teall, for unlawfully retaining the paper.

The first hearing was had before Justice Woolworth, who sustained the post master; thence carried to another Court; thence to another, and finally it went to the Supreme Court at Washington, which after examining the case decided that the state Courts had no jurisdiction in the case; and that Teall acted legally in charging letter postage on the paper, sustaining the grounds taken by Teall's counsel in the different Courts.

The costs in this suit will probably amount to at least \$400—the amount involved in the original dispute between the post master and Mr. Hicks was nine cents. The case furnishes a beautiful illustration of the uncertainties of the law.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

CONVICTED.—The trial of Milton W. Streeter, at Worcester, for the murder of his wife, resulted in a verdict of guilty.

The evidence of the commission of the act was direct and positive, and no attempt was made to the contrary. The counsel for the prisoner said in his opening plea that the killing of Elvira Streeter, by her husband, was not denied, but testimony would be adduced to show that in killing her the crime of murder was not committed, but a less offence—that of manslaughter. It would be shown that, when a child, he met with a bad accident by falling in the fire, which considerably impaired his intellect; and other circumstances would be proved which, although they might not show insanity, would indicate that the mind was disordered. The evidence, however, failed to convince the jury that the prisoner was insane. The Judge fully reviewed the facts as proved, to sustain the presumption of insanity, and ruled that, although the burn of the prisoner might appear at the time as if it would destroy the intellect, yet, if it is not shown that the effect of it has been to destroy his perception of right and wrong, it affords no extenuation of the offence. If it appears that the party was of sane mind shortly before the act, and is found in the same state soon after, it is illogical to reason that he became suddenly insane, and then as suddenly recovered his sanity.—*Boston Journal*.

The Bank of England had in its vaults June 2d, in gold and silver, \$13,553,565.

BURNING HOSPITALS.—One of the most cowardly and disgraceful acts of incendiarism ever perpetrated was committed in this city on Wednesday evening, in the burning of the stone house on West Spring street, which was in the course of preparation for a hospital to receive patients sick with ship fever. It is known that much difficulty was experienced by the city authorities in finding locations for the establishment of hospitals, on account of the strong opposition made by those who resided or owned property in the neighborhood of the grounds proposed to be occupied for hospital purposes.

They at length selected three buildings to be used temporarily for such purposes; one of which is located south of the city, in the neighborhood of the County house, another on Munford street, adjacent to the Hay Market, and the third on West Spring street. This last has for a few days past been undergoing repairs, and would have been in a day or two more, ready for the reception of a family to take care of the sick that might be brought there for medical treatment. About eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, some scoundrel set fire to it, and all the wood work was entirely destroyed. The walls are still standing and uninjured, and the building will be repaired immediately.

This outrage calls for more than ordinary notice at the hands of all good citizens, and particularly of all who are not so barbarous as to wish to deprive the sick and destitute strangers of the shelter and benefits of a hospital.

Threats have been repeatedly made that if hospitals were erected in certain places they would be burnt down. The authorities did all in their power to avoid giving just cause for complaint, but finding they were met with the same objection wherever they went and being obliged to locate the hospitals *somewhere*, they selected the above mentioned, one of which has been fired by an incendiary before it was ready for occupation.

The opposition to the establishment of hospitals in particular localities is exceedingly unwise and imprudent. It is much better for the city that all cases of a contagious disease should be conveyed to a hospital than that they should remain scattered all over the town. The public good, as well as the good of persons taken sick, requires hospitals where the best medical attendance can at all times be had.

We never supposed that we should be called upon to chronicle an outrage, like that perpetrated on Wednesday evening, and we do it now with reluctance and sorrow. Can it be possible that a spirit of incendiarism must yield to a spirit of inhumanity in this matter? We trust not.

Rochester Advertiser, 15th.

FATAL ACCIDENT—FOUR MEN KILLED. Yesterday afternoon four men were killed, and one or two badly injured, by the sudden caving in of a large bank of earth on Calhoun hill street, at the foot of Fairmount street. A number of men had been employed to dig away a large space preparatory to the erection of a large gasometer, or reservoir. The men had dug down about 20 feet, when the north side, towards the street, caved in buried five of their number. A number of persons in the vicinity hastened to the assistance of the unfortunate men, and in a short time got them all out. Four of them were dead, and the fifth one named Joseph Maxwell, aged 22 years, was badly crushed in different parts of the body. The deceased were named James Colligan, James Wiley, both of whom were married, and Thomas Linton and James Coswell, who were single.—*Philad. Sun, Tuesday*.

The expedition to the Great Salt Lake organized by Colonel J. J. Abert, of the topographical bureau, and the command given to Captain Howard Stansbury, assisted by Lieutenant J. W. Gunnison, of the topographical engineers, set out from Jefferson barracks on the 1st instant. The expedition is well supplied with the necessary implements, and accompanied by several gentlemen eminent for their attainments as geologists, naturalists, and astronomers. A thorough exploration is to take place for the information of government. After exploring the Great Salt Lake and the entire surrounding region, the party will probably proceed to examine a new route thence to the head-waters of the Gila river to unite with the present southern route to California about Santa Fe. The exploring expedition will probably be absent some eighteen months or two years.

The first hearing was had before Justice Woolworth, who sustained the post master; thence carried to another Court; thence to another, and finally it went to the Supreme Court at Washington, which after examining the case decided that the state Courts had no jurisdiction in the case; and that Teall acted legally in charging letter postage on the paper, sustaining the grounds taken by Teall's counsel in the different Courts.

The costs in this suit will probably amount to at least \$400—the amount involved in the original dispute between the post master and Mr. Hicks was nine cents. The case furnishes a beautiful illustration of the uncertainties of the law.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

HOW MUCH BRANDY?—A correspondent of the Tribune comments upon the instructions issued by the Medical Council of New York and the recommendation of "a little brandy and water." He asks, "how much a little brandy and water is?" To which the Tribune replies, that having a sort of outsider's faith in homeopathy, he should advise three drops of brandy in a bucket of water, and that a spoonful of the mixture be put into another bucket of water, from which he thinks the patient might safely drink.

The New Orleans Picayune relates an anecdote of a man in that city who being seized with the premonitory symptoms, was advised to take an ounce of brandy a day, but having no scales in which to weigh it, he luckily recollects that eight drams make an ounce, accordingly took eight stiff horns, and told the doctor that he felt much better."

THE REVENUE SERVICE.—Previous to the last order from the Treasury Department, there were engaged in the Revenue Marine service 24 Captains, 64 (first, second and third,) Lieutenants, and 8 Engineers, at salaries averaging from \$1,200 to \$760 each, making the aggregate of salaries \$89,170. By the recent order, by which, as has been seen, 33 officers have been discharged, this total amount of salaries has been reduced about \$92,000, so that the amount of expenditures of the Revenue Marine establishment for the next fiscal year will probably not exceed \$100,000.

THE WESTBROOK PHENOMENON.—A gentleman of this town, who has visited the scene of the late sinking of land at Westbrook, gives us the following particulars in relation to it. The sinking took place between 4 and 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the 14th inst. Our informant visited it on the 9th, when it was estimated there were some four thousand persons on the spot, from the region round about. The short account we have published stated that some eight acres had sunk down and given place to a lake of water, and that the channel of the Stroudwater river had been changed in consequence. The actual quantity of land lost is estimated by good judges, to be some forty acres, and the river mentioned, is simply little front brook across which our friend jumped without difficulty, in several places. There is missing some twenty acres of woodland, and about the same quantity of pasture land. Over this whole extent, the natural soil has entirely disappeared, and in its place is a firm plastic blue clay. The woodland was covered with a heavy growth of timber, the whole of which has sunk below its original level some thirty feet, leaving perpendicular walls on three sides, and gradually sloping on the other side. The trees on a portion of the land have disappeared entirely and on another portion they are thrown about in great disorder—some sunk half or two-thirds their length in the earth, some partly tipped over, some prostrate, and others reversed—the tops being under the surface, and the roots standing up in the air. One large and valuable elm tree, which had been sold by contract for timber, has entirely disappeared, not a vestige of it remaining. The clay is dry and firm on some parts, but in others, is so moist that it yields readily to the foot, and a man standing upon it will by the weight of his body gradually sink into it. A ten foot pole has been run through its whole length into this clay, and appears to be of the same consistency the whole depth. When jumped upon it has a tremulous or shaking motion, as if it rested on water or a semi-fluid mass below. The present surface is nearly a level plane. The brook or "Stroudwater River," before mentioned, formerly passed over the earth which has thus sunk, but now passes by on the side which slopes into the cavity. This shows that the borders of the cavity were somewhat elevated by the sinking of the mass, and thus a new direction was given to the stream. It was altogether a remarkable circumstance, and we trust that it will be investigated by scientific men.

New Bedford Mercury.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday afternoon last, as a hack of Mr. David Rogers, drawn by two horses and driven by his man, was passing up Pawtucket street at a moderate pace, it got upon the railroad track, just before the coming out of the four o'clock Stony Brook train for Worcester. Mrs. A. H. Robinson with two children, Mr. Stephen Brown of Boston, and a child of the Rev. H. A. Miles, were in the vehicle at the moment. The gate tender gave the alarm, and the hack driver attempted to back off from the track. He had almost succeeded—having got the carriage off and one of the horses nearly so, when the locomotive struck the high horse and threw him to pieces almost instantly. It cut him completely away from the vehicle—not injuring the other horse in the least. The escape of the ladies and children from death was almost miraculous.

Lowell Courier.

To illustrate the condition of things at San Francisco, Mr. Loring who arrived in the steamer California, related an anecdote which he knew to be true. The Captain of the St. Mary's went ashore with his baggage, and seeing a shabby, abject looking creature, standing on the landing, he asked him if he would carry his trunk to the Hotel. "Certainly," said the fellow, "What will you give me?" "Well," said the Capt. "I'll give you a dollar." "Well now, look at the man, I'll give you five dollars, if you'll carry your trunk yourself." The Captain saw through the ease, and closed the bargain. He shouldered his trunk—carried it to the Hotel, and was paid five dollars for doing it, by the man whom he had tried to hire.

A FIGHT IN JAIL.—On Tuesday afternoon a difficulty occurred in the county jail, between two prisoners, Henry Kearney and Wm. Vanbinder, the former confined for an assault with intent to kill an officer, and other charges, and the latter for passing counterfeit money. Kearney, having determined to break jail, mentioned his object to Vanbinder, but was refused. He went to his room, procured pistol and presented it to Vanbinder, who seizing it in his hand attempted to take it from him.

While he had hold of it, Kearney drew the trigger, and he received several slugs in his hand. Kearney again went to his room, procured a double barrel pistol and told V. that he "would finish him this time;" he presented the pistol and fired—V. threw up his arms and received the contents, seven slugs, in it. A search was made for the pistols, and on Wednesday morning they were found concealed beneath the wash-board. A knife and file were also found.

Hagerstown Torchlight.

INDIANS.—The accounts that reach us state that the Indians have swept, tempest-like, towards their own homes. They bear with them many captives, and thousands of horses and mules, laden with plunder. They have left a broad track of desolation; what were once populous villages are now deserted, or are the seats of mourning.

This army, when last heard from, was moving along without opposition, gathering prisoners and taking off property. By the arrival of steamboats from towns above, we learn that families were seen along the whole line of the river, hurrying across to the Mexican side for protection. The river being once crossed they are safe. Their ranchos may be burned, their crops destroyed, their property pillaged, their valuable stock driven off, but their wives, themselves and their children, are safe from these terrible savages. The accounts that have reached us of their treatment of women and children are heart-breaking.

We repeat that the officers of the army afford all the protection in their power to the people. But what can be done, when there are scarce men enough to man the garrison from which they are to be sent.

Brownsville (Texas) Flag.

A WARNING.—The daughter of one of our most eminent merchants, and a beautiful and accomplished woman, was recently married, returning one day last week from Brooklyn, she engaged a hack at one of our city ferries. After entering she was oppressed with the odor of vinegar pervading the vehicle. On reaching her own residence she was attacked with the small pox and in a short time was a corpse. Does not a personal and particular examination of these conveyances fall within the province of some one of our city officers? And there is no special penalty attachable to a driver who entraps passengers in this way, to the waste of life.—*N. Y. Express*.

AN INCIDENT OF LIFE.—Happening in at the office of the Overseers of the Poor on Saturday, we found one of the officers in conversation with a well dressed foreigner, who just then burst into a flood of tears. Turning to us the Director said: "this man is just out of the House of Correction where he was sent for abusing his wife while intoxicated. Being left destitute in consequence of his committal, she and her child were admitted to the House of Industry, where, during his confinement, they both died. It was upon his application for their discharge that I informed him of their decease, which was the first knowledge he had of it." The remorse of the man must be imagined: it cannot be described.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1849.

NEWPORT MERCURY, NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1849.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

Saturday morning, Hon. R. W. Greene presented a set of resolutions, and made the following remarks:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORS:—

Since the last term of this Court, the Bar have met with a severe and afflictive bereavement in the death of three of its members, distinguished alike for professional talent and private worth.

I refer to Mr. Randolph, Mr. Pearce and Mr. Ennis, all of whom have died within a recent period.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Pearce have long occupied an eminent position at the Bar of this Court, and of all the Courts of this State; and have deserved and enjoyed a large share of the practice of the profession. Mr. Ennis, less devoted to the law, was nevertheless an accomplished scholar, a man of extraordinary social powers, and of the kindest feelings.

Their surviving brethren, while they deeply deplore the loss of such valued members of the profession, will cherish a warm recollection of their professional talent and learning and private worth which adorned the characters of the deceased.

The Bar desirous of expressing their deep feeling on this impressive occasion, have held a meeting this morning, and have passed certain Resolutions, which at their request I beg leave to read the Court, and to request that they may be placed on the files of the Court.

Judge Woodbury replied,—

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR:—The Court will cause your Resolutions, in relation to the deaths of three of your members, to be placed on its files, as a memorial by their brethren of the great worth of the deceased, and the sincere respect cherished for their memories.

We sympathise and cordially unite with you in this tribute to their merit. The unexpected departure of so many from among us, thus suddenly, is a renewed and striking evidence what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue; and summons us most impressively to imitate everything which was excellent in their lives and examples.

The Court was occupied in delivering opinions and hearing motions the rest of the day.

At 10 o'clock on Monday, the Court proceeded to the trial of an indictment against Capt. Benjamin F. Manchester, of Bristol. The indictment was found at this term, and was for a violation of the act of 1835, for beating a seaman, his steward without justifiable cause, and inflicting cruel and unusual punishment. The facts were substantially, that on the 2d of October, 1848, while in the Japan Sea, the steward went to the Captain's state room, at 7 o'clock in the morning, as his duty was, and called him to breakfast. The Captain responded, but did not come. In fifteen minutes he called him again, when the Captain arose and went upon deck. Soon after, he came down to the cabin and accused the steward of not having called him. The steward asserted that he had, and after some words, the Captain struck him three times with a chair. The chief mate came down at this point, while the steward had hold of the chair, and on speaking to the steward the affray ended. The Captain called upon the steward several times to take back what he had said, and the steward declined to do so. The chief mate was ordered to seize him in the rigging. He was seized unaccountably and flogged by the Captain with a rope's end, the steward and another witness say some thirty-six lashes, and the mates about a dozen. There was, as usual in such cases, considerable conflicting evidence. The jury took the case at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and after being out all night were unable to agree on verdict.—They stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction; the papers were taken from them, and they were discharged.

The Court has been occupied during the rest of the week upon the case of Hartshorn vs. Bourne, Brown & Co., for infringement of a patent right of making Indiarubber.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.—The news from the South received on Wednesday, announced the death of James K. Polk late President of the United States. His decease took place at Nashville, Tennessee, on the evening of Friday, the 15th. He had been suffering from chronic diarrhoea for a few days.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for June, has been for some days republished by Leonard Scott & Co. The charming story of "The Caxtons" is continued. There are also an excellent paper on "The Romance of Russian history"; Letters to the Rev. Charles Fustian, an Anglo-Catholic; a severe sarcasm and burlesque on the tendencies and Practices of Puseyism; "Austria and Hungary"; "Feudalism in the Nineteenth Century"; an article on "Civil Revolutions in the Canadas," evidently written with great care; and a revival of the famous "Noctes" of Christopher North, under the title of "Dies Borealis"; No. 1 Christopher under Canvas, in which Buller, Seward and North are the principal dramatis persona.

NEW ORLEANS advices to the 18th inst., by telegraph, state that the water in the inundated district has fallen nearly a foot, and there is a fair prospect of stopping the crevasses in a few days. The city is healthy.

Peter Burt, Jr.'s house in Taunton was struck by lightning, and the fluid passed over his body while he was on the bed, and even singed his whiskers, without materially injuring him.

The ship St. Lawrence, was towed to New York, last night, by a steamer.

There is a gang of mischievous boys, who stroll about our streets every Sunday, during church hours, breaking down trees, carrying off flowers from private gardens, and destroying many other things in the most wanton manner.—Such outrages have been common for some years, and it is now time something was done to bring the rascals who perpetrate them to the punishment they deserve. There is a law for it, and our citizens who are annoyed in this way, should put it in force.

THE adjourned May session of the General Assembly commences in this town, on Monday next.

The Crows on Rhode Island are said to be unusually promising.

THE FIRST CONCERT of the season, was given in the hall of the Atlantic House on Wednesday evening last, by Ossian E. Dodge. The audience was highly amused, and several of his songs were warmly applauded. They contain most beautiful music, and the comical manner of their execution adds a deal of hearty and genuine fun to the entertainment. Mr. D. intends visiting us again in about a month.

THE DEATH OF MR. POLK.—The President of the United States and heads of departments have issued to their respective subordinates in office, a communication announcing the death of the Ex-President. Accompanying these are orders for the payment of a proper mark of respect for the memory of the distinguished deceased. All the military and naval honors are to be observed. The executive mansion in Washington is to be placed in mourning.

FROM THE CITY OF ST. DOMINGO.—On the 24th ult., the city surrendered to Gen. Santa Anna. The President, Jimines, had made his escape on board of an English man-of-war bound to Kingston, Jamaica. Some forty of the leading men had been arrested by the order of Santa Anna.

BIGGEST LUMP YET!—A lump of California gold as large as a man's head, was received at the Mint, in this city yesterday. It weighs 81 ounces, and is valued at about \$1450. We learn that the deposits of gold at the mint, continue to be large, and are increasing in amount.—*Phil. Penn.*, 21st.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOT.—The whole of Saturday night Moyamensing was a scene of riot between firemen. At 12 noon on Sunday, during an alarm of fire, the Franklin and Moyamensing hose companies came in collision, when a fight ensued. The parties separating, it again commenced at Tenth and Fitz-water streets with more deadly violence. Here firearms of every character, including rifles, long guns and pistol were brought into requisition, and one young man, a member of Franklin hose company, named Alexander Gillies, aged 21 years was almost instantly killed by a ball in the heart. It is surprising that none of the occupants of the house in the neighborhood were killed, from the fact that balls are to be seen plainly indented in shutters and bricks lying upon the steps. It is supposed 15 or 20 have been wounded, some severely. The coroner held an inquest on the body of young Gillies. The jury found, that while leading a mob he was fired on by a man named Black, and a drayman whose name is unknown.

GEN. TOM THUMB'S FURNITURE.—We took a look, on Friday afternoon at the furniture just made by Messrs. Sterling & Hubbel, of this city, for the new house of Gen. Tom Thumb. Nothing superior to it has, probably, been made in this country. It consists of tables, chairs, sofas, lounges, bedsteads, wash stands, &c. The drawing room furniture is of the most beautifully carved rosewood—the seats of the chairs and sofas being covered with the richest of crimson and yellow silk damask. The parlor furniture is of equally beautiful rose wood—the chairs and sofas covered blue and white silk damask. The bedroom furniture is of beautifully carved mahogany; chairs and lounges covered with blue and white linen damask. The chairs, bedstead, washstand, &c., designed especially for general use, are the most exquisitely beautiful thing of the kind that cabinet ingenuity, in this country, has ever yet produced. The whole, it is needless to add, are of the most superb workmanship, and reflect great credit on the manufacturers, whose ware room is in State-st., and will not suffer by a comparison with any similar establishment in the city of New York.—*Bridgeport Farmer*.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Much interest was created some time ago by the arrest of Mr. Kauffman, a wealthy farmer of Cumberland county, in this state, for giving food and assistance to a family of fugitive slaves, which were brought from Maryland or Virginia, and left on his premises. The owners of the slaves brought suit, and gained, in one of the inferior courts, a verdict against Mr. Kauffman of \$2000. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and on Monday last, after a full argument, Judge Coulter delivered an opinion reversing the decision of the lower court, on the ground that it was a matter which did not belong to state jurisdiction, but should have been brought in one of the Federal Courts under the act of Congress.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The New York Herald makes up a list of arrivals of California gold at ports in this and foreign countries, from which it deduces the result that the total amount shipped from San Francisco up to the latest advices is \$4,269,788; of which \$1,362,300 came to the United States. This is exclusive of amounts carried away from the region by individuals of which no special mention has been made. It is presumed that the yields thus far is quite equal to \$5,000,000.

It is ascertained, by numerous experiments, that the habit of frequent spitting is among the leading promoters of cholera. A close observer, in this and other countries, lays it down as a rule, that where there is most spitting there is most cholera.

R. LE DOYENS DISINFECTING FLUID, the most powerful purifying preparation ever discovered. For sale at June 16.]

BRIGHTON MARKET, Thursday, June 21.

At market, 550 Head Cattle, 14 pairs Working Oxen, 37 Cows & Calves, 1500 Sheep and Lambs, 250 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—Prices declined from last week. Extra \$6 75 : First quality \$6 50; second \$6 30; third \$5 75; fourth \$5 50.

Working Oxen.—Few sales only at \$87 and \$96, 100 and 105.

Cows & Calves.—Sales at \$10, \$23, \$27, \$31 and \$33.

Sheep.—Sales at \$1 25, \$2 00, \$2 50, and \$3.

Swine.—6 to 7 Retail 6¢ & 7¢.

Pigs.—Retail 9 and 10¢.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1758.

COMMISSIONER'S & ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

THOMAS PEABODY,

late of Newport, Housewright, dec., represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that six months from this date, are allowed the creditors of said estate to present and prove their claims, and that we will meet at the office of P. P. Remington, on the last Saturday in October, November and December next at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of examining and deciding on the said claims.

JAMES LAWTON,

GEORGE FREEBORN,

HENRY TAGGART,

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER P. REMINGTON, Administrator.

June 9, 1849.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849.

UPON the report of the Commissioners hereunto appointed, to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

FREELOVE A. JAMES,

late of Newport, widow, dec., presented for re-ception.

Is read and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in July next, the 2d day of said month, at 9 o'clock a. m., and notice is ordered to be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

At a Court of Probate of Newport, June 4, 1849

A Instrument in writing dated 9th of April, 1849, purporting to be the last will and testament of

CHARLES GYLES,

late of Newport, dec., was presented by the Executrix therein named, for Probate, and for letters testamentary thereon.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in July next, the 2d day of said month, at 9 o'clock a. m., and notice is ordered to be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849

A Instrument in writing dated the 8th day of September, 1842, purporting to be the last will and testament of

BENJAMIN FAIRBANKS,

late of Newport, deceased, was presented by William Bateman, the surviving Executor therin named for Probate, and for letters testamentary thereon.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in July next, the 2d day of said month, at 9 o'clock a. m., and notice is ordered to be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard.

R. P. LEE,

At the R. I. Union Bank.

Newport, March 31—tf.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849

JOSIAH S. MUNROE, who had charge and care of the personal estate in Rhode Island, of HENRY GRISWOLD,

late of Connecticut, Mariner, dec., until administration was granted, presents his account thereon for allowance.

The consideration thereof is referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in July next, the 2d day of said month, at 9 o'clock a. m., and notice is ordered to be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849

UPON the report of the Commissioners hereunto appointed to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

ALEXANDER BARKER,

late of Newport, trader, dec., presented for re-ception.

It is ordered that the same be received and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of July next, the 2d day of said month, at 9 o'clock a. m., and notice is ordered to be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849

UPON the report of the Commissioners hereunto appointed to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

JOHN PRICE,

of said Newport, of full age, and has given bond as the law directs. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said John Price, to exhibit their claims within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

JAMES PRICE, Guardian.

Newport, May 24, 1849.

Marine and Fire Insurance

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to Insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen and other Manufactures, Buildings and Merchants, &c. and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

• DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stanford, Amos D. Smith, Received Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tooley.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to George Bowen, Agent.

ALLEN O. PECK, President.

WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.

American Insurance Co.'s

Office, June 9, 1847.

Farm For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE and pleasant FARM, about three miles from Newport on the West road leading to Bristol Ferry, in Middletown, containing about one hundred acres of first quality and highly cultivated tillage land, with two good dwelling-houses, out kitchen, wood house, milk room, ice house, carriage house and stable, crib, and several other small buildings. The whole Farm is walled in from 8 to 8 acre lots, with two orchards, a large garden, and about one acre of land on the west shore below the farm bought for the purpose of taking sea-weed and sand for the use of the Farm. For terms of payment, which will be liberal, apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,

in Newport.

Aug. 8, 1849.

For Sale or To Let.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let, the estate which he formerly occupied, situated at the corner of Touro and High streets on the Hill.

The house has every convenience for the residence of a private family, or for taking boarders; is well filled with trees and shrubbery. Terms apply to

HENRY OMAN,

Newport, May 12, 1849.

Aug. 8, 1849.